



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,069	12/13/2000	Doreen Yining Cheng	US 000045	7727

7590 03/23/2004

Corporate Patent Counsel  
U.S. Philips Corporation  
580 White Plains Road  
Tarrytown, NY 10591

EXAMINER

PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2154

4

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/736,069

Applicant(s)

CHENG, DOREEN YINING

Examiner

Ashok B. Patel

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Application Number 09/736, 069 was filed on 12/13/2000. Claims 1-15 are subject to examination.

#### ***Specification***

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
- a. Claim 5 refers to "the bridge wherein the IP to Non-IP interface" and as such it is considered a dependent claim of claim 1 and not the claim 2 as specified on page 16, line 1.
  - b. The claims 5 and 6 are identical.

Appropriate correction is required.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Eytchison (US Pub. No. US 2001/0047431).

**Referring to claim 1,**

The reference teaches:

Art Unit: 2154

A bridge (Fig. 6, element 506) that is configured to facilitate communications between a first network of Non-IP compatible entities (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) and a second network of IP-compatible entities (Fig. 6, VHN network that uses internet protocols, page 4 and 5, [0051]) comprising: a Non-IP (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600) that is configured to facilitate communications between an application entity on the first network and a Web server on the second network, (Fig., 6, element 616) and, an IP to Non-IP interface (Fig. 6, element 602 )that is configured to facilitate communications between a Web browser on the second network and a Non-IP device entity on the first network. (page 6, [0066]).

**Referring to claims 2 and 4,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison, the reference teaches the non-IP to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600). The reference also teaches this interface contains IP web client which supports TCP/IP and web protocols. (page 6, [0066])(an IP Web client that is operably coupled to the second network, and is configured to appear as a client to the Web server;) The interface also contains web server that is able to send HTML pages to VHN process, (page 6, [0066]) and interacts with HAVi-VHN DCM as shown in Fig.6, page 6, [0063]) (a Non-IP Web proxy that is operably coupled to the IP Web client and the first network, and is configured to make the IP Web client compliant with middleware that is associated with the Non-IP network; and). The reference also teaches the interface containing modified web browser that is able to receive HTML pages and translate then into HAVi messages. (page 6, [0066])(a Non-IP Web proxy

client that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web proxy and the first network, and is configured to allow the application entity to access the Web server.)

**Referring to claim 8,**

A Non-IP network comprising at least one Non-IP-compatible device, (Fig. 6, element 504, 608). The reference Eytchison teaches of the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]) (and a bridge that includes) a Non-IP (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 506, element 600, VBCM) that is configured to facilitate communications between an application entity on the Non-IP network and a Web server on an IP network, (Fig., 6, element 616), and an IP to Non-IP interface (Fig. 6, element 506, element 602, HBCM) that is configured to facilitate communications between a Web browser on the IP network and the at least one Non-IP-compatible device on the Non-IP network (page 6, [0066]).

**Referring to claim 9,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, the reference Eytchison teaches of the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]). The reference teaches the non-IP to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600). The reference also teaches this interface contains IP web client which supports TCP/IP and web protocols. (page 6, [0066])(an IP Web client that is operably coupled to the IP network, and is configured to appear as a client to the Web server;) The interface also contains web server that is able to send HTML pages to VHN process, (page 6, [0066]) and interacts with HAVi-VHN DCM as shown in Fig.6,

page 6, [0063]) (a Non-IP Web proxy that is operably coupled to the IP Web client and the Non-IP network, and is configured to make the IP Web client compliant with middleware that is associated with the Non-IP network; and). The reference also teaches the interface containing modified web browser that is able to receive HTML pages and translate then into HAVi messages. (page 6, [0066])( a Non-IP Web proxy client that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web proxy and the Non-IP network, and is configured to allow the application entity to access the Web server.)

**Referring to claims 13 and 14,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, the reference teaches the method of claims 13 and 14. (Page 5, [0057]-[0059] and page 6, [0070]-[0079]).

**Referring to claim 15,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, the reference teaches the method of claim 15. (Page 7, [0080]-[0083] and page 8, [0084]).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 3, 5-7, and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eytchison (US Pub. No. US 2001/0047431) in view Saito et al. (hereinafter Saito) (US 6, 523, 696).

Art Unit: 2154

**Referring to claim 3,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge) the reference fails to specifically teach the bridge wherein the IP Web client is configured to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the first network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the first network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify its VBCM web client such that the IP devices located in the non-IP network and having their global IP address gets their messages directly from the IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP network as shown by Saito to communicate with other IP devices without being interfered by the interface.

**Referring to claims 5, 6 and 11,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above for the Non-IP to IP interface, although the reference teaches the IP to Non-IP interface (Fig.6, element 602, HBCM) and although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge), the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]), it does not explicitly teach the claimed elements of claims 5 and 11. The reference Saito teaches such interface elements. The reference Saito teaches the interface (Fig. 44, element 2201) AV connection device 2201 between the first network in a form of the home network 2010 (non-IP network) having the private IP address space and the second network in a form of Internet 2101 having the global IP address space (IP network). (col. 47, lines 57-63). The reference teaches the elements 2202 (Fig. 44, IP processing unit) and 2205 (Fig. 44, internet I/F) which forms an interface to the Non-IP network (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Non-IP Web server that is operably coupled to the second network, and is configured to appear as an Internet server to the Web browser;). The reference also teaches the proxy processing unit 2203 in Fig. 2 which detects and collects the services within the home network 2010 as described in col. 42, lines 39-55) (a Web service executor that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to provide access to the Non-IP device entity;). The reference also teaches home page processing unit 2204 in Fig. 44, a home page processing unit 2204 for creating home pages for the devices/services on the home network 2010 that enables remote control of the devices/services from Internet 2101 side, and delivering the home pages in response to requests. (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Web page generator that is operably



Art Unit: 2154

coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to generate web pages for presentation to the Web browser; and). The reference also teaches NAT processing unit translation service between the global IP address (IP network) and the private IP address (non-IP network) (col. 42, lines 56-67 and col. 43, lines 1-12). a translation manager that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server, the Web service executor, and the Web page generator, and is configured to provide service-to-user interface and message-to-methods translation services.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison's HBCM's functionality with Saito's functional modules as shown in Fig. 44 such that it is equally applicable to any of the following combinations for the first and second networks, (1) a combination of global IP address and private IP address, (2) a combination of IPv4 address and IPv6 address and (3) a combination of IPv6 address and link local IPv6 address as taught by Saito.

**Referring to claim 7,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge) the reference fails to specifically teach the bridge wherein the Non-IP Web server is configured to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web browser and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web browser and the first network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network as well as IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 206, 207, 210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the

Art Unit: 2154

routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the first network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify it's HBCM web server (Fig. 6, element 616) such that the IP devices located both in the non-IP network and IP network, and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network or non-IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP and IP networks as shown by Saito to communicate with each other without being interfered by the interface.

**Referring to claim 10,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison a stated above, although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge), the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]), the reference fails to specifically teach the bridge wherein the IP Web client is configured to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 210 and 211). The reference also

teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify it's VBCM web client such that the devices located in the non-IP network and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP network like shown by Saito to communicate with other IP devices without being interfered by the interface.

**Referring to claim 12,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge), the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]), the reference fails to specifically teach the bridge wherein the Non-IP Web server is configured to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web browser and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web browser and the Non-IP network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network as well as IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 206, 207,

210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify it's HBCM web server (Fig. 6, element 616) such that the IP devices located both in the non-IP network and IP network, and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network or non-IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP and IP networks like shown by Saito to communicate with each other without being interfered by the interface.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (703) 305-2655. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abp  
\*\*\*



**JOHN FOLLANSBEE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100**